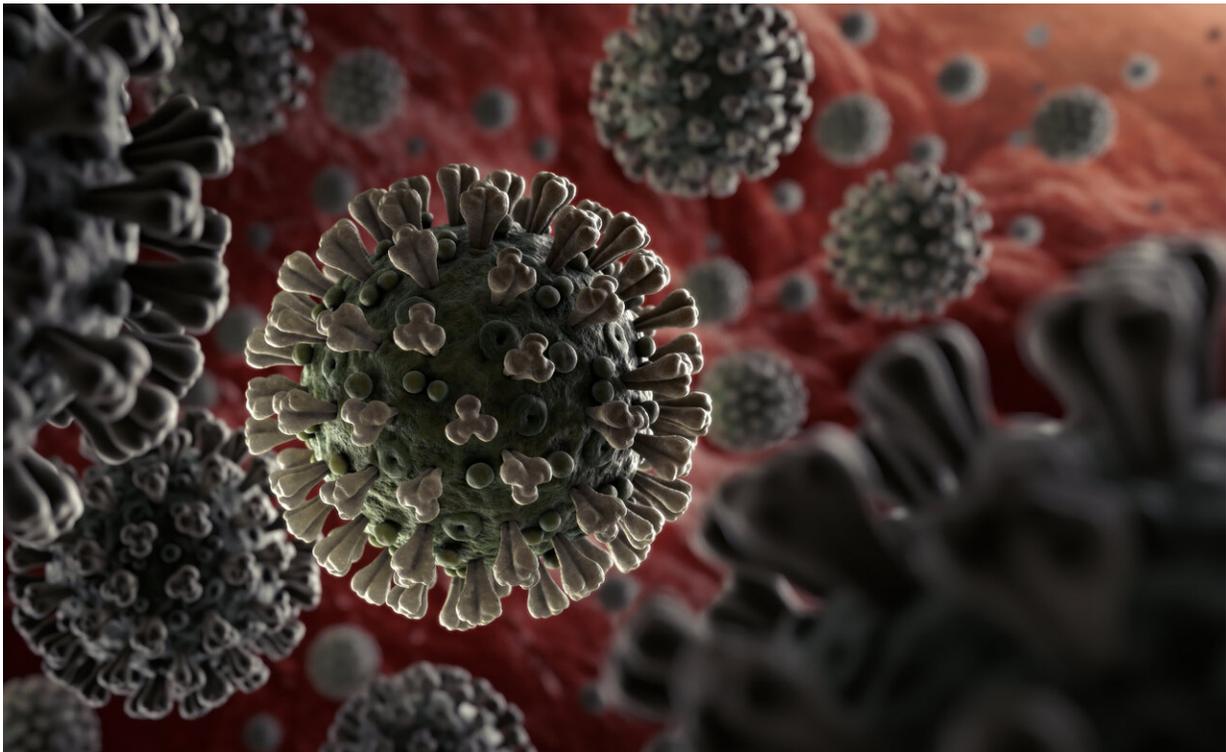


# Researchers target cell's own machinery in fight against COVID-19

April 14 2020, by Joann Adkins

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Credit: Florida International University

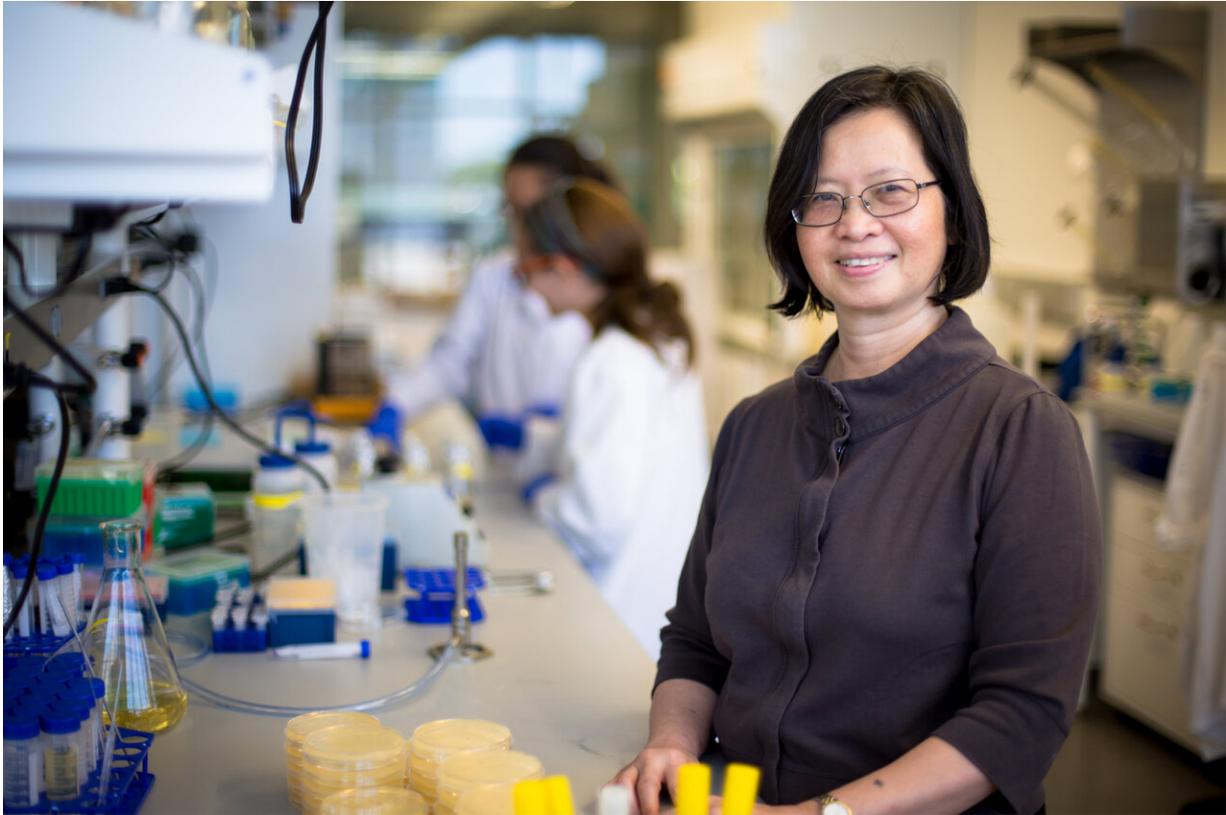
In an effort to help stop the spread of COVID-19, a team of researchers is trying to block a key enzyme in the human cell that the virus needs to thrive.

Biochemist Yuk-Ching Tse-Dinh, director of the Biomolecular Sciences Institute at Florida International University in Miami, and the center's associate director Prem Chapagain have teamed up with researchers at the University of Texas Medical Branch (UTMB) at Galveston and National Cancer Institute. The team is searching for potential treatment leads, hoping at least one of them will reduce the spread of the [virus](#) in infected individuals. Currently there are no evidence-based treatments for COVID-19 or any other coronaviruses.

Last month, Dr. Mariano Garcia-Blanco from UTMB [reported in BioRxiv his discovery that coronaviruses rely on the enzyme Topoisomerase III-β](#) (TOP3B) as a host factor. Normally, topoisomerases aid in DNA replication within human cells. But when certain viruses, including Dengue, Zika and COVID-19, latch on to TOP3B, they use the enzyme to help assemble new copies of the virus, turning infected cells into virus factories.

Upon this discovery, Garcia-Blanco enlisted the help of Tse-Dinh, an internationally known expert in topoisomerases, to start screening for a drug that could block the enzyme and prevent COVID-19 from multiplying in high numbers in a person's body.

"We approached FIU as a place where the best inhibitors can come from," Garcia-Blanco said.



FIU Biomolecular Sciences Institute Director Yuk-Ching Tse-Dinh. Credit: Florida International University

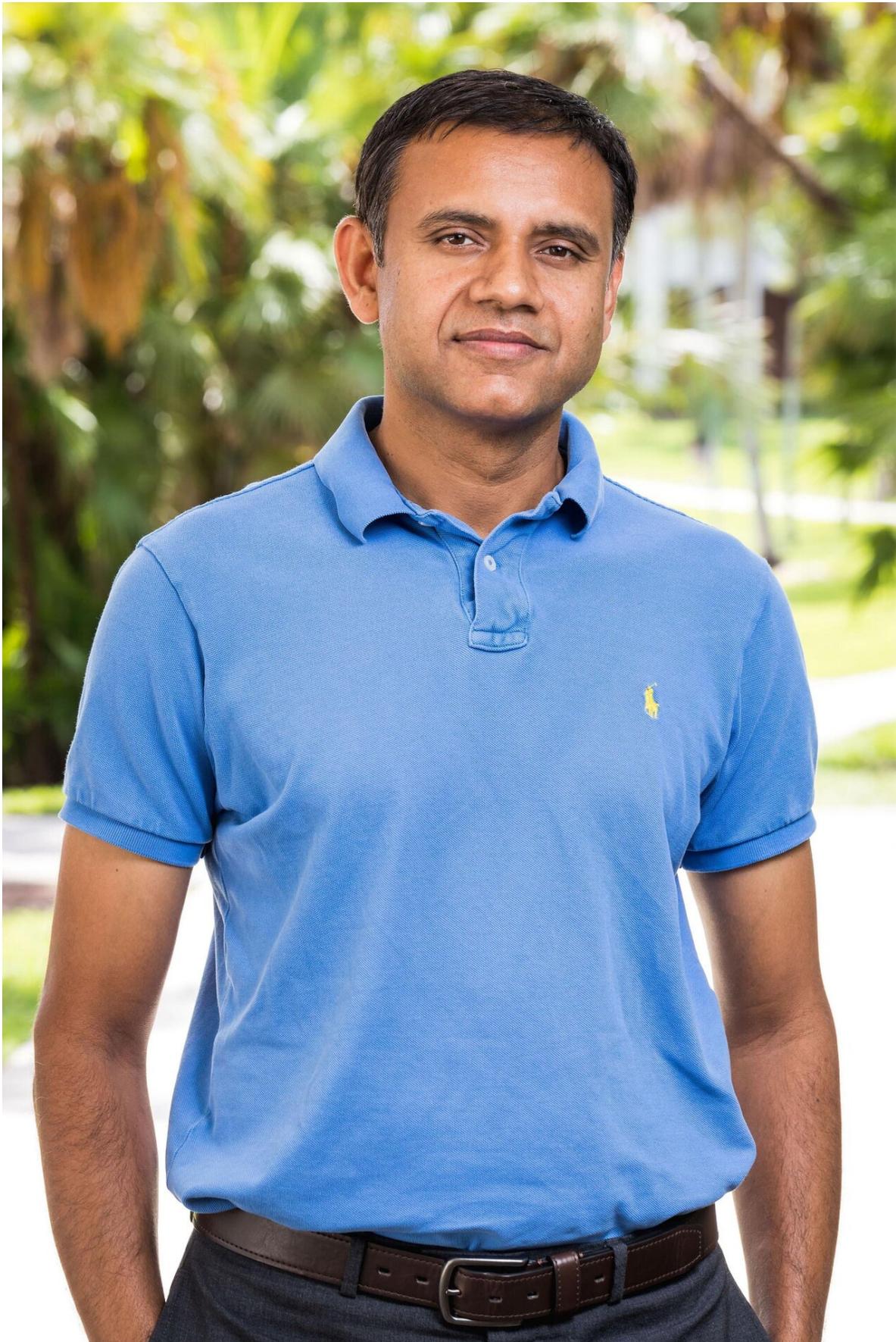
Tse-Dinh is starting with drugs already approved by the Food and Drug Administration because she is looking for a treatment that can be tested quickly on patients.

"We are targeting a host factor, something already in the [human cell](#) that the virus is hijacking," Tse-Dinh said. "If the cell's TOP3B is not working, the virus would not do so well."

The researchers believe antiviral medications could be administered in tandem with a TOP3B inhibitor to deliver a double blow to the virus and improve chances of recovery for those who are critically ill.

"Our researchers are focused on real, tangible solutions for the greatest challenges of our time," said Mike Heithaus, dean of FIU's College of Arts, Sciences & Education. "This effort, if successful, has potential beyond the current pandemic. It could provide a new approach to treating other viruses and even emerging ones."

But with thousands of FDA-approved drugs, knowing where to begin is a real challenge. That's where Chapagain comes in.



FIU Biomolecular Sciences Institute Associate Director Prem Chapagain. Credit: Florida International University

"A lot of researchers have shifted attention from their own projects to this because COVID-19 is hitting us like a hammer all of a sudden," Chapagain said.

Using artificial intelligence and molecular modeling, the physicist was able to quickly identify top drug candidates that could possibly serve as TOP3B inhibitors. Tse-Dinh and Ph.D. students Ahmed Seddek and Tumpa Dasgupta have been testing those drugs against a purified version of TOP3B and related topoisomerases. Tse-Dinh is referring drugs that show potential to Garcia-Blanco's team who is now testing them against live cell cultures and viruses including COVID-19.

"It's a very simple story," Garcia-Blanco said. "We want to inhibit this enzyme. That's it. If we can do that and combine it with other anti-viral treatment, it could enhance the chances to help people who are very ill."

The collaborators, which also includes Dr. Yves Pommier from the National Cancer Institute, are hyper-focused, working long hours in their labs across the country to try and block TOP3B together. Garcia-Blanco even separated his research team into two smaller groups to allow for social distancing and ensure the work will keep going even if one of those groups had to quarantine. Meanwhile Chapagain is working remotely at his home, refining his modeling and continuing the search for other possible [drug](#) candidates.

"We really feel the urgency," Tse-Dinh said. "But we have to do things

with a scientific basis."

Provided by Florida International University

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